

### CZARIST DEBTS REVIVED BY SOVIET IN PLEA TO FRANCE

Offer to Assume Interest  
a Bid for Credits as  
Concessions Fail of  
Development.

### CRISIS DUE IN MONTH

October Expected to Show  
Whether Russians Can  
Triumph in Battle  
to Stop Famine.

### WHOLE SYSTEM CHANGED

Factory Control Is Abolished  
and Workmen Buy Bread  
With Earnings as Do  
American Comrades.

Special Cable to The New York Herald.  
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REVAL, via LONDON, Oct. 3.—Before  
Gregory Krasine of the Soviet Gov-  
ernment left Moscow recently a con-  
ference of Bolshevik leaders there  
considered concessions in connection  
with the old Czarist debts and foreign  
credit for the Soviet Government.  
Krasine said efforts to aid in develop-  
ing Russia through the granting of  
foreign concessions still were unsuccess-  
ful and proposed recognition of the  
Czarist debts on condition that French  
financiers would allow ample foreign  
credit to Russia.

Bolshevik leaders authorized him to  
negotiate with French capitalists and  
to promise to pay interest on the old  
debts owed by Russia in five to ten  
years. Krasine is now negotiating  
with French financiers in this con-  
nection.

More Modifications.  
Meanwhile a series of decrees, some  
recently issued and some about to go  
forth, will modify still further the  
Soviet system. For example, the Bol-  
sheviki bureaucracy has been cut down  
by half and the commissars have been  
drawn from the army and factories. The  
factory Soviets have been abolished and  
the factory managers now have as much  
power as they ever had, without inter-  
ference by the workers. The work-  
men's control of the factories will be  
abolished and workers will have to buy  
their own bread with their earnings, just  
as they do in America.

The Extraordinary Commission is to  
be made an ordinary police department  
and its members will be appointed by  
the Government.

Krasine thinks that these changes  
will react favorably on the foreign con-  
cessions question, and entertains high  
hopes in connection with his present  
negotiations with foreign capitalists,  
especially with Leslie Urquhart's En-  
glish group.

### "October Decisive Month."

Apparently the Bolsheviks wish to  
celebrate October, the anniversary of the  
Bolshevik revolution and of the Czar's  
establishment of the Duma, by sweeping  
changes. The "Pravda," official Soviet  
newspaper in Moscow, says:

"This is a decisive month. October  
means our collapse or victory in our  
economic battle, and our economic battle  
is the Bolshevik think that even the  
famine may do them good by destroying  
the Nationalist movements among the  
Tatar Republics, the Khirghiz, the  
Uzbeks, the Kirgiz, and the Yakuts,  
who have been moving toward complete  
independence.

### SOVIET TRADE REFORM DUE TO GOLD SHORTAGE

Americans Handicapped by  
Dilemma on Passports.

By The Associated Press.  
RIGA, Oct. 3.—Russia's removal of the  
Government monopoly on foreign trade  
has failed to arouse much interest. Vi-  
rious Government trade experts and for-  
eign commercial men are here watching  
the Russian situation.

While Russia's action is considered  
potentially important as indicating a  
general reform, at the same time it is  
deemed by banking interests a conces-  
sion of the exhaustion of the Russian  
gold reserve, and that, lacking money to buy as a Government,  
the Soviet is ready now to let the cooperative  
societies and individuals try a hand.

It is learned from exceptionally well  
informed financial sources that the So-  
viet's gold supply cannot exceed 30,000,  
000 rubles, probably much less. Even  
the Rumanian gold reserve of nearly  
200,000,000 rubles, which was removed to  
Moscow for safe keeping at the time of  
the great German offensive, has been  
sold by the Bolsheviks, according to  
Stockholm bankers who have bought  
most of the Russian gold.

Russian export trade is increasing.  
The volume is not great, but actual ex-  
ports are now in evidence. A radio mes-  
sage announced that the first big ship-  
ment to Berlin is being prepared at Mos-  
cow, consisting of eighty carloads of raw  
hides, flax, hemp, wool, spirits and to-  
bacco. Thirty-nine ships have arrived at  
Archangel to load lumber.

A favorable report on Canadian trade  
prospects in Russia will be made to-  
morrow by H. W. Mackie, member of the  
Canadian Parliament, who has been in  
Russia to investigate trade possibilities,  
it is understood here. The Canadian  
delegation spent four weeks in Russia on  
its semi-official tour.

Maxim Litvinoff, chief of Soviet legation  
abroad, has telegraphed to the local  
Bolshevik Legation that Russia  
will make no exception to the new rule  
not to admit Americans unless they  
carry national passports. The State  
Department at Washington has made a  
reply that such passports must be  
presented to American consuls, and  
Americans bound for Russia on legiti-  
mate errands are, therefore, facing the  
choice of either violating the Washing-  
ton ruling or staying out of the coun-  
try.

This situation, which occurs while  
there is a great scramble for Russian  
Continued on Third Page.

### RISE OF LABOR POWER IN JAPAN IS ALARMING HER MILITARY CHIEFS

Imperial Government, For Reasons  
Not Clearly Understood, Keeps Its  
Hands Off in Struggle Between  
Employers and Workers.

### TOILERS PREDICT DEMOCRACY WILL EMERGE FROM CONFLICT

The New York Herald Investigator Finds Their  
Denial of Share in Huge War Profits,  
With Resultant Higher Living Costs,  
Has Produced Grave Situation.

A pressing problem of Japan's government is the urgent demand  
for labor for war increases that were denied during the war. The situation  
is described in the following article by a NEW YORK HERALD  
staff correspondent. It is the eighth of a series based on an investiga-  
tion of Far Eastern conditions and bears on the armament and trans-  
portation problems that will be taken up in Washington November 11.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD.  
Staff Correspondent of The New York Herald.  
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TOKIO, Sept. 16.—The anomalous feature in the labor situation in  
Japan is that the toilers of the empire are demanding after the world  
war that they get benefits or returns which were obtained by the  
workmen in almost every country in the world during the conflict. They  
were not permitted to share in the distribution of the tremendous profits  
made by the Japanese Government and several thousand capitalists and  
speculators, who accumulated fortunes beyond the ordinary range of  
Oriental avarice by making, selling and transporting war supplies to the  
other belligerent nations combined against Germany.

Labor was held down to the wages that had always been paid. There  
was no revision of these wage standards upward. The only difference  
that it made to the Japanese toiler was that the extensive interests,  
through which the profiteers won fortunes, provided occupation for more  
workers. The daily rate of pay for laborers, already far below that of  
other countries, was not changed to provide them with means for meeting  
the steadily mounting cost of living, which, in some instances, approximated  
300 per cent. above normal.

Consequently, the unusual spectacle of wage workers demanding, with  
the passing of abnormal conditions, higher wages, the right to organize in  
trade unions and other reforms designed to improve their condition, would  
be regarded as most unusual in any country. The fact that such a move-  
ment has not only been launched in Japan but has scored one or two  
important victories, and seems to be growing in popular favor, has created  
a good deal of alarm among the leaders of the Imperialistic Japanese  
Government and the military party in control of it.

It has further encouraged the toiler and agriculturist to predict  
the coming of a "new dawn" throughout the empire, which the oppres-  
sive military influence will not be able to stop and that will ultimately  
bring about the establishment of a democracy. Whether this prediction  
will be realized is a matter of conjecture among the many hundreds of  
citizens of all classes, who are vigorously discussing the potentialities of  
the situation from every angle.

About the only important fact definitely established to date is that  
the Government, for various reasons not clearly understood, has seen fit  
to keep its hands off and to permit the protagonists in both camps to  
fight it out, contenting itself with providing military protection to see  
that private property not involved in the dispute is protected. Not the  
least surprising feature of the movement is that a strike of shipyard  
workers at Kobe continued for more than a month, thereby breaking all  
previous records, because the ordinary duration of a Japanese strike  
has been about ten days.

### Japanese Employers Failed to Detect Basic Dangers

Another feature scarcely less re-  
markable is that the toilers of the  
country, who have not been organized  
on anything approaching the substan-  
tial lines accomplished in other coun-  
tries, precipitated the present situation  
in the midst of a financial and indus-  
trial depression unparalleled in the  
history of the empire. They made little  
or no effort to secure a higher scale of  
wages during the war, while the pro-  
fiteers were getting rich.

The Japanese employer class, con-  
fronted with the problem of cutting  
down their forces instead of increas-  
ing them, probably had no conception  
of the conditions which seethed be-  
neath the surface and which were  
primarily provoked by the inadequacy  
of existing wages to cover the cost  
of living.

The employer classes made no at-  
tempt to initiate a permanent read-  
justment of the relations between  
capital and labor to conform to the  
prevailing trend in other parts of the  
world. The Government paid little or  
no attention to the demands of the  
underpaid workers for reductions in  
the price of the necessities of life.  
It probably did not regard the sporadic  
protests that came from these humble  
souls with anything more than a  
passing phase of natural emotionalism.

If this conclusion actually existed  
in the official mind it was rudely dis-  
sipated early in July by an outbreak  
in the shipyards of the Mitsubishi Com-  
pany at Kobe, the Osaka Iron Works,  
the Uchida Shipbuilding Company and  
the Kawasaki Dockyards, also at Kobe,  
involving in the aggregate something  
like 30,000 employees.

The strike of these workers was  
preceded by a labor demonstration  
unique in labor annals in the Far  
East. More than 30,000 workers par-  
ticipated in it. Each participant car-  
ried a paper hand flag, Bolshevik in-  
fluences were discouraged and the pro-  
cession as described by impartial ob-  
servers was most orderly, which in it-  
self is an unusual phase of labor dem-  
onstrations in this part of the world.

A few years ago such a demonstra-  
tion as that staged at Kobe would  
have been prohibited by the Govern-  
ment. The local police or military  
would have arrested the leaders,  
thrown them into jail and disbanded  
the paraders. None of these things  
occurred in the Kobe demonstration.  
Accepting the traditional view that the  
lack of organization and sources of  
help from sympathizers would soon  
discourage and end the strike, the  
people generally were not prepared for  
the events that followed.

Toward the end of June 800 workers  
in the Mitsubishi Company, which is  
controlled by a combination of finan-  
cial interests relatively as powerful  
as the firm of J. P. Morgan in the

Continued on Fourth Page.

### FEDERAL DRY' CHIEF IN HARTFORD JAIL ON BRIBERY ACCUSATION

State Enforcement Officer  
Is Fifth Arrested in  
Rum Ring Drive.

### FACES MANY CHARGES

Is Implicated in Confession  
of Head of Detectives,  
Also in Cell.

### LONG LIST OF CHARGES

McAuliffe Corrupt in Every  
Fibre of His Body, Says  
Prosecutor.

Special Despatch to The New York Herald.  
HARTFORD, Oct. 3.—Thomas F. Mc-  
Auliffe, prohibition enforcement offi-  
cer for Connecticut, was arrested by  
State Police this afternoon charged  
with accepting a bribe from Detective  
Sergeant Andrew J. Richardson, New  
Britain Chief of Detectives, now in  
the Hartford county jail in default of  
bonds of \$50,000 on the technical  
charge of receiving stolen automo-  
biles. He is believed the arrest of Mc-  
Auliffe is the result of a confession made  
to State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn  
by Richardson on Saturday.

Charles and Sam Gardini, proprietors  
of the Grand Hotel in New Britain,  
were also arrested this afternoon,  
charged with paying money for pro-  
tecting liquor sales.

McAuliffe's bail was fixed at \$15,000.  
In default of which he went to the  
county jail, where the other prisoners  
arrested thus far in the rum ring drive  
are being held. The Gardini brothers  
also had bonds fixed at \$15,000, in de-  
fault of which they too went to jail.  
The three men arrested were ar-  
ranged before Judge Isaac Wolfe in  
the Superior Court late this afternoon.

### Calls Official Corrupt.

"These men have been engaged for  
a long time in the violation of State  
and Federal laws," said State's Attorney  
Alcorn in presenting his case. "As for  
McAuliffe, he is a corrupt Federal of-  
ficial."

At that point Henry J. Calnen, attorney  
for McAuliffe, protested against the  
State's Attorney's statement. After the  
interruption Mr. Alcorn continued:

"Mr. McAuliffe is corrupt in every  
fibre of his body. He has been contin-  
ually misusing his trust for a year and a  
half. He has accepted bribes from a  
great sum of money and the amount  
which Mr. McAuliffe has received makes  
it necessary that the bond be placed  
very high."

United States Attorney Edward L.  
Smith, who also was present,  
said: "The prosecuting arm of the  
State and the prosecuting arm of  
the United States are in the hands of  
this man."

When the prohibition agent's attorney  
protested against the high bonds asked  
for the State's Attorney, he is believed  
to have said: "I am not a lawyer. I am  
a man of honor and I am not going to  
be paid for my services."

In the statement made before he knew  
that he was to be arrested, McAuliffe  
said that he was not a lawyer. It would  
be a most unsatisfactory outcome  
of the whole rum running ex-  
posure, which he characterized as a rot-  
ten mess, if it ended with the arrest  
and conviction of only such stool  
pigeons, minor offenders or secondary  
accomplices as Richardson, Jake Winkie  
and the other New Britain men who  
have been arrested.

The public will have been satisfied with the present  
results, he said, "and this thing ought  
to be pushed right through." Two hours  
later he was in jail himself.

Arthur H. Harris, a prosperous truck-  
man of New Britain, was arrested to-  
night by State Police. He is said to have  
been in collusion with Detective Sergeant  
Richardson and the Gardini brothers of  
New Britain in the transportation of a  
\$15,000 cargo of liquor from New York  
to Hartford. Ball was first fixed at  
\$10,000, but because his wife is ill he  
was released in the custody of his father.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 3.—Patrolmen J. A.  
Morris and George Galvin of the local  
Police Department were suspended to-  
night by Superintendent Plannagan at  
the instigation of the Board of Police Com-  
missioners. The board took the action  
as a result of statements made by the  
members by former Judge John S. Pull-  
man.

To the surprise of the employer  
classes and the people of Japan gen-  
erally, the strikers, except in one in-  
stance, rejected the offer. The Uchida  
Company met the demand of the strikers  
by deciding to dissolve the concern. It  
offered each worker a retirement  
allowance of 100 yen. In accordance  
with prevailing custom, when this  
was rejected the company turned the  
funds, totalling 37,000 yen, over to  
charity.

Following the inauguration of the  
strike at Kobe the Government sent  
a limited military force to preserve or-  
der. So well organized were the men,  
however, that, barring two minor col-  
lisions, in which one man was killed  
and a dozen were injured, the military  
had little to do.

The men refrained from actual vio-  
lence, refused to listen to Bolshevik  
agitators, rejected proposed forms of  
syndicalism, disintegrated the re-  
sult of sabotage, and provided an ex-  
ample of peaceful resistance among  
so temperamental a people as

### Rhine Ball Team Would Play Big Series Winner

Special Cable to The New York Herald.  
Copyright, 1921, by The New York Herald.  
New York Herald Bureau, Paris, Oct. 3.

CAPT. BENEDICT MALONEY,  
manager of the United  
States Army championship base-  
ball team in Coblenz, to-day is-  
sued a challenge through The  
New York Herald of Paris to the  
winners of the world  
series games to play the dough-  
boys for the world title. Capt.  
Maloney's team won twenty-two  
of twenty-three games this sea-  
son and is ready to leave Coblenz  
for New York on forty-eight  
hours notice. United States  
Army authorities, it is under-  
stood, are willing to give their  
consent that the army team go to  
New York for a series of games.

### DR. P. S. GRANT'S WIFE DYING IN A HOSPITAL

Baby Left on Doorstep of  
Ascension Rectory in  
Critical Condition.

### RECTOR MOURNS CHILD

Had Been Considering Formal  
Adoption of Little Faith  
Willard, 5 Months Old.

The wife conditionally adopted by  
Dr. Percy S. Grant when she  
was found on his doorstep last May  
is near death in Presbyterian Hos-  
pital. It was learned last night. Her  
condition, it was said at the hospital  
this morning, is "very poor." She has  
been ill several weeks, and became  
worse a day or so ago, it was learned.  
It is considered unlikely that she can  
recover.

"Faith Willard," as Dr. Grant christ-  
ened the child, is now about five and a  
half months old. She was a little more  
than a week old when Mrs. John  
Graham, Dr. Grant's housekeeper, dis-  
covered her on the porch of the rectory  
of the Church of the Ascension, 7 West  
Tenth street, the night of May 3. With  
the consent of the authorities Dr. Grant  
took charge of her temporarily and she  
spent the summer at the rectory and was  
healthy and strong.

Early in September it was decided to  
send the baby to the country for a  
change of air, under care of a nurse,  
and she did well there until she was  
taken suddenly with an intestinal  
trouble. She has been in the hospital  
about a week.

Dr. Grant yesterday in feared the  
child's recovery was unlikely, as she  
had failed to recognize either him or  
Mrs. Graham when they visited her be-  
side at the hospital. Dr. Grant appeared  
greatly affected. He said both he and  
Mrs. Graham had become greatly at-  
tached to Faith Willard.

"I could comprehend the pain of a  
parent who loses a child," he said. "She  
was terribly ill and suffering greatly,  
and it was pitiful."

Mrs. Graham, too, had tears in her  
eyes as she spoke about the child,  
whom she had cared for for so many  
weeks.

No trace ever has been found of the  
parents of Faith Willard. A note left  
with the child said the parents, unable  
to care for her, believed she would be  
adopted by Dr. Grant. Dr. Grant took  
charge of her, and for that reason they  
left her with him. Dr. Grant had not de-  
cided fully whether or not to adopt the  
child, but he had decided to take her  
into his home and to care for her as  
long as he could.

The baby was baptized by Dr. Grant  
on May 5 in the church. Dr. Grant was  
godfather and Mrs. Graham the god-  
mother. Her name was an old one, Dr.  
Grant said, in his family.

### HEAD OF HOUSE GUILTY IF WIFE BREWS LIQUOR

Husband Is Master and Re-  
sponsible, Michigan Ruling.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 3.—The Michigan  
Supreme Court to-day laid down the  
rule that a husband is master in his  
home and is guilty of law violation if  
his wife, with his knowledge transacts  
illegal business in the home.

The decision was given in affirming  
a lower court verdict convicting John  
S. Berrien county of violating the  
prohibition law. Testimony was in-  
troduced at the trial to show his wife  
purchased a still, installed it in the back-  
yard of the home and sold the liquor.  
The Supreme Court in ruling Sydlow  
was properly held as a defendant in the  
case declared the "husband is the head  
of the family and has the right at com-  
mon law to regulate his household, his  
expenses and visitors and to exercise  
the general control of the family man-  
agement."

### HIGHEST FLIER'S PLANE WRECKED BY ACCIDENT

Congress Representative and  
Airman Not Badly Hurt.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 3.—Lieut.  
John A. MacReady, pilot of McCook  
No. 1, a biplane, who crashed, broke  
Roy Fitzgerald of the Third Ohio Dis-  
trict, as a passenger, was forced to  
land at Keyne, W. Va., near here, late  
this afternoon.

The machine was not yet disassembled  
when it was wrecked, but neither the pilot nor the  
passenger was injured seriously.  
The biplane, who last week broke the  
world's altitude record, left Dayton with  
his passenger this morning for Wash-  
ington. Although details are meager  
it is said MacReady had reached a  
height of about 5,000 feet, when engine  
trouble developed, causing the machine  
to fall 2,000 feet. He regained control  
but was compelled to land as best he  
could.

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56 hours to Havana. Daily except Friday.  
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. 1246 Broadway.  
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### MAYOR FINDS FAULT WITH TRANSIT PLAN; HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

Sees Higher Fares Hidden  
in Measure He Says Is  
Traction Ring Scheme.

### POLITICS, SAYS ATTACK

Board Goes Right Ahead on  
\$50,000,000 a Year Sched-  
ule for New Subways.

### CITY WILL HAVE THE CASH

Comptroller Craig Sees \$217-  
000,000 Available, Enough  
to Carry On for 8 Years.

Mayor Hylan made public his first  
attack yesterday on the Transit Com-  
mission's preliminary plan for revamp-  
ing and rescuing New York's wrecked  
streetcar systems. Treating the whole  
subject as purely political, the Mayor  
declared the plan presents a bold  
scheme for selling a gold brick to the  
city. The Hylan-Tammany campaign  
is to be based on the charge, it is evi-  
dent, that the plan is not put out in  
good faith, but is a plot to boost fares.  
The Mayor's statement did not contain  
any suggestion of a plan to solve the  
transit problem.

The transit officials do not mean  
what they say, the Mayor asserts, and  
proceeds to reveal what he thinks they  
do mean. He disregards their words  
and declares that instead of providing  
for municipal ownership, what the plan  
really means is municipal backing for  
the "traction ring."

The city is to be left entirely in the  
dark regarding this whole project, the  
Mayor asserts, and in his analysis of  
the report points out that by merging  
the deficits of the lines which do not  
pay with the subway profits a deficit  
will still be shown, and that this re-  
sult is to be the barometer to decide  
the rate of fare to be charged.

### Sees Only One Way to Escape.

There can be but one meaning, Mr.  
Hylan believes, and that is higher fare.  
His belief is that the only way to beat  
the eight cent fare and the traction  
ring is to reelect him Mayor.

The Transit Board yesterday dis-  
regarded both the criticism and praise  
aimed at its plan and went ahead with-  
out losing a moment's time with the  
preparation of plans for new subways.  
Confident that the city authorities will  
approve the plan, the board yesterday  
declared that the city authorities will  
have taken the position that the result  
to be achieved is more subways, and  
every effort will be directed to that  
end. The Transit Board is trying to  
make the transit muddle out of politics  
as hard as Mayor Hylan is trying to  
make political capital out of it.

Henry H. Curran, fusion nominee for  
Mayor, made no comment on the plan.  
Fifty million dollars of the city's an-  
nual budget is to be spent on the Trans-  
it Board plan until the city has ade-  
quate transit facilities. Comptroller  
Craig said yesterday that the city would  
have \$217,000,000 available for the  
next year and did not need assistance  
in obtaining added funds. It was point-  
ed out that there were \$40,000,000 in  
sinking fund monies which must be  
used for the city's debt. The Mayor  
said \$25,000,000 needed for schools. Another  
\$25,000,000 must go for financing the  
Staten Island tunnel.

One thing is clear yesterday was  
that the transit lines are not to benefit  
under the board's valuation policy. The  
basis for estimating cost in placing val-  
uation on the transit properties is  
made by the board. "What the actual  
cost of building and the peak prices  
following the war. Neither the original  
nor the replacement costs are to be ac-  
cepted."

### Hylan Summarizes Objections.

In connection with his statement,  
which is the first from City Hall against  
the new plan, Mayor Hylan issued a  
summary of his objections. The Mayor  
said the Transit Board's preliminary plan  
actually provides:

"It follows the outlines of the  
Board's own summary made when  
the board was organized. The Mayor  
informs the public that the Board does  
not mean what it says in a single in-  
stance and then he reveals what he says  
the Board really does mean. Here is  
his summary:

"The Transit Commission's 'prelimi-  
nary plan' does not provide for  
municipal ownership or municipal op-  
eration, but for a five cent fare, and  
it provides for municipal responsibility  
and municipal sponsorship, for  
future traction rascality, on an  
eight or ten cent fare."

"It provides for the extension of  
the bus system which Mayor Hylan  
created to fight the traction ring,  
and for the operation of these bus  
lines by the traction ring itself."

"It provides for the extension of the  
city's backing of all the traction  
corporations until the last place was  
given."

"It provides for the issuance of  
securities backed by the city of New  
York in exchange for depreciated re-  
sults in the hands of the traction  
masters to whatever amount Gov.  
Miller's commission orders, based on  
valuations not yet disclosed."

### Hylan's Transit Ideas Ridiculed by McAneny

GEORGE MCANENY, chairman  
of the Transit Commission,  
commenting last night on Mayor  
Hylan's statement about the com-  
mission's transit plan, said:

"I have read the statement  
issued by Mayor Hylan. All I have  
to say about it tonight is to re-  
call a saying of the late Josh Bill-  
ings that 'it ain't that makes  
people's ignorance that makes  
trouble; it's their knowin' so darn  
much that ain't so.'"

### HYLAN BARS SOLDIER FROM FORMER POST

Over O'Brien's Advice, Mayor  
Insists City Has No Place  
for Major Demarest.

### BEFRIENDED BY CURRAN

Budget Increases Surpass Cuts  
in Day, \$105,000 Going to  
Legal Expenses.

Mayor Hylan refused yesterday to  
sanction the reinstatement in the Fire  
Department of Major Charles S. Dem-  
arest, a world war veteran, who retired  
from the municipal service to enter  
the army and who served in the Ord-  
nance Corps in charge of the main-  
tenance and repair of tanks used by  
the A. E. F. in France.

The Mayor's reinstatement was re-  
commended by the examiners and came  
up when the Fire Department's bud-  
get requests for 1922 were being con-  
sidered at a meeting of the Finance  
and Budget committee of the Board of  
Estimate. He was drawing \$4,200 a  
year as chief of construction when he  
retired to do a service uniform. The  
tentative budget included an appropria-  
tion for his back pay.

The Mayor's opposition was against  
the advice of the Corporation Counsel,  
Mr. O'Brien, who held that special acts  
passed by the last Legislature were for  
the express purpose of enabling  
men of Major Demarest's value to re-  
enter the city's service. The Mayor  
said:

"This man retired and I don't care  
how many special acts he got. He's  
retired and he'll stay retired."

Chief Kenyon, who attended the hear-  
ing with Fire Commissioner Drennan,  
explained that Demarest applied for re-  
instatement at the end of twenty years  
service and that, in accordance with the  
law, the Fire Commissioner was re-  
quired to approve the application.

Clarence Fay, Commissioner of Public  
Works, representing Henry H. Curran,  
Borough President of Manhattan, who  
has interested himself in the fight for  
Major Demarest's reinstatement, at-  
tempted to show that the Mayor had  
sought a leave of absence to enter the  
army and that his application had been  
denied. Chief Kenyon was not certain  
of this, he said.

Drennan said he "thought" Demarest  
had stated in his application that he  
was entering the army.

The committee adopted most of the  
recommendations of the examiners re-  
garding next year's budget appropria-  
tions. These included an increase of  
\$105,000 over the present year for the  
Corporation Counsel's office and one of  
\$25,000 for the Board of Child Welfare.  
The other increases recommended were  
\$7,500 for the Kings County Supreme  
Court, \$5,000 for the County Courts in  
Queens and \$3,750 for the Kings Surro-  
gate's office.

A decrease of \$32,125 for next year was  
recommended for the Department of  
Health and one of \$100,000 in the appropria-  
tion for the Fire Department. Other  
decreases were \$20,750 for the expenses of  
the Board of Elections, \$7,500 for the  
Surrogate's office in New York county,  
\$5,000 for the City Magistrate's Courts,  
\$200 for the District Attorney's office in  
Richmond, \$2,500 for the Bureau of  
Weights and Measures and \$5,500 in the  
appropriation for the Commissioner of  
Accounts.